

Allied Chiefs in Paris Debate Balkan Crisis

CHARGE BERLIN PLANS SECRET RADIO IN U. S.

British Officials Say Station in Maine Will Evade Censorship.

NAVY OPERATORS INVOLVED IN CASE

Messages Sent from Tuckerton Show Desire to Avoid Any Publicity.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Charges that a secret German wireless station had been erected in Deering, a suburb of Portland, Me., apparently to evade the United States censorship over the operation at Tuckerton and Sayville, were made to the State Department today, by the British Embassy. Included in the evidence submitted was a number of messages sent out from the Tuckerton station by Navy Department operators under the supervision of naval officers. These messages, which had been picked up, used suspicious expressions in describing the work and the purposes for which the new station at Portland was to be used.

Navy radio inspectors will investigate the Deering plant further. Their inquiries so far have developed that the Deering plant is intended to act as a receiving station for the Tuckerton plant, which is devoted entirely to sending, and that it was proposed to connect the two plants with a land wire. It is not necessary to license a receiving station.

One of the most amazing of the messages from Tuckerton was sent on October 12, signed Mayer, to "Buchach, President Homag Company, Berlin." This is believed to have been sent by a man giving his name as Emil C. Mayer, who was in charge of the new wireless, and to have been intended for the president of the Hamburg-American line, and through him to the German Foreign Office. It stated:

"After approval has been given additional receiving plants can be built only under presence of naval person to avoid sensation in newspapers, which printed a lot about secret German spy wireless stations; such sensation might force the abandonment of the present plan—co-operation between the Navy Department and us."

Ask About "Co-operation."

Just what is meant about "co-operation" between the Navy Department and us is interesting to the officials of the British Embassy, especially in view of the fact that the messages were sent by a naval officer of the United States. At least, that is understood by the embassy to be the procedure.

Another point which is bothering the embassy is, if no censorship is proposed for receiving stations, why is sending in the messages to the new station mentioned so frequently. In a message sent from Tuckerton by Mayer to Professor Goldschmidt, at Elberse, on November 4, he asks whether Goldschmidt would prefer that "we," meaning the Portland wireless, should "continue sending till 2 p. m. while you send from 2 to 3 p. m."

Another message to the president of the Hamburg-American line inquired if the new station was wanted for "simultaneous work."

In its charges laid before the State Department the embassy stated that the wireless was located on Warwick Street, Deering, Me., a suburb of Portland, and that it had been erected under the direction of Emil C. Mayer, "Mayer," and O. F. Hesla, of Tuckerton, N. J.

The station is now completed, the charges declare, and has an aerial 1,800 feet long, which connects with four-line poles. It is said to be a three-wire station, has a 2,600-metre capacity and can be operated by two systems.

"Built for Germany."

In the neighborhood, the embassy states, there is no secret about the fact that the station was built in the interest of the German government, because Berlin could not use the stations at Sayville and Tuckerton.

The embassy points out further that O. F. Hesla, Mayer's assistant, claimed to be connected with the United States government, but has since denied this, although he was recently on the United States battleship North Carolina and has cards reading "O. F. Hesla, Radio, U. S. N." Hesla is said now to be in charge of the station.

Despite Hesla's claims the embassy pointed out that United States officials at Portland say that the station does not belong to the United States government. United States Marshal Smith made this denial, and was quoted as having said that the United States attorney had asked for information about the station. There is a government owned wireless at Cape Elizabeth, about seven miles from Portland.

Hesla and Mayer have been living, the embassy informed the State Department, at the Lafayette Hotel at Portland, and both have maintained the strictest silence.

The following statement of Inspector H. C. Collar, of the United States Radio Department at the Customs House in Boston, was handed to the State Department:

"This station on Warwick Street, Deering, Me., is not a United States government station, but is owned by a private concern. They are not able to transmit messages at the station, as they have not applied to the government for a license, but they can receive messages without a license or permit."

Messages "Very Frank"

Mr. Collar, the Embassy said, had not seen the station, as it has just been completed, but has seen drawings of it.

Continued on page 3, column 6

Defective Baby Dies; Doctor Defended Here

Mother, Lying in Adjoining Room, Calmly Awaits End of Child She Told Physician Not to Save—Attempt to Kidnap Foiled.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Doomed because it was a defective, the unnamed baby of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bollinger died at 7:30 o'clock this evening in the German-American Hospital. Before death the child's body began to turn blue, due to the impurities which organic defects would not permit to be cast off.

The child was baptized with the name of John shortly before it died. Mrs. Bollinger was not informed of the death of the baby. Dr. H. G. Haiselden deemed it advisable to keep the news from the mother until morning.

City authorities began an investigation of the conduct of Dr. Haiselden, who, with the consent of the parents, refused to perform an operation which probably would have saved the baby's life. The Health Commissioner, John Dill Robertson, held a conference with Assistant Corporation Counsel Clifford Roe, and was advised not to issue a death certificate.

If the death certificate is refused the matter will be placed in the hands of Coroner Hoffman, and an inquest held. The question whether the child received proper care at the hospital will be one of the things taken up at the inquiry.

Doctors Watch Child Die.

Callous science, represented by a delegation of physicians and trained nurses, sat by the bedside of the child, watching it die. The baby's mother, who consented to its sacrifice, lies in a room near that in which the physicians awaited the end. She never had seen her child.

The propriety of sacrificing the unpromising spark of life in the infant, that it might not grow up a burden to itself and a possible menace to society, is the subject of widespread discussion. Dr. Haiselden was visited by many medical men to-day, and telephone calls alternately accused and praised him. He remained unmoved in his conviction that death was the greatest blessing which could have been hoped for the infant.

The principal physical deformities of the child were the closure of the intestinal tract, paralysis of the nerves of the right side of the face, the absence of the right ear, blindness of one eye and malformation of its shoulder. Dr. Haiselden, who officiated at the birth, noted the absence of a neck, the hyaline found to be only slightly subnormal, but the cranial nerves were absent or undeveloped.

"If he grew up he would be a hopeless cripple and would suffer from fits," said the doctor.

"Would his mind be clear? Would his soul be normally alive?" he was asked.

"That I do not know, but the chances were against it."

The questioner cited the case of Roswell Smith, of Chicago, a supposedly harmless defective, who, after reaching the adult stage, killed little Hazel Weinstein, for which he was hanged.

Another visitor remarked that Fyodor Dostoevsky, born a defective, and who gambled and had epileptic fits, developed into a great novelist and one of the greatest psychologists in Europe.

Haiselden Alone Was Kind.

Most of the visitors to-day treated the baby, which lay in a little bundle in a private room, as if it were unnecessary. Dr. Haiselden alone treated it like a human being. He looked into the little twisted face and patted its cheek.

"It would be a moral wrong to allow it to live," he repeated a few hours before the baby died. "It seems to me that a child which allows a Black Hand outrage a week, a thousand abortions a day and an automobile accident every round of the clock is hardly a position to criticize a man who holds that death is preferable to life to a defective."

The telephone rang. Dr. Haiselden answered, and for five minutes talked with a woman. She pleaded with him to save the baby's life. When he returned from the telephone he smiled grimly.

"She called me names," he said. "The little bundle stirred and a faint cry was heard."

"Not much longer to wait, little one," said the doctor, gently. Then he added to those near him, "He's dying."

Dr. John B. Murphy, ex-president of the American Medical Association, and a physician and professional men and women, including a number of clergymen, generally took sides with Dr. Haiselden. But his critics were just as numerous.

Dr. Murphy said to-day:

"The baby's life is in the hands of a higher power. Nature will provide the best remedy."

Dr. Rosalie M. Ladora commented before she learned the child was dead: "A life is a life, and I wish Dr. Haiselden would step out and let some one else operate."

Clarence Darrow, the lawyer, known

Continued on page 3, column 1

SOUTH CONVICTS WHITE SLAYER OF NEGRO

Verdict First of Its Kind Since Before the War.

Charles, S. C., Nov. 17.—A Colleton County jury, after 17½ minutes of deliberation, to-night found a white man guilty of the murder of a negro—a thing that has not occurred in this county since before the war.

Quillie Osteen, a young white man, was convicted, with a recommendation of mercy, for the shooting of Ernest Copeland, colored.

In its charges laid before the State Department the embassy stated that the wireless was located on Warwick Street, Deering, Me., a suburb of Portland, and that it had been erected under the direction of Emil C. Mayer, "Mayer," and O. F. Hesla, of Tuckerton, N. J.

The station is now completed, the charges declare, and has an aerial 1,800 feet long, which connects with four-line poles. It is said to be a three-wire station, has a 2,600-metre capacity and can be operated by two systems.

"Built for Germany."

In the neighborhood, the embassy states, there is no secret about the fact that the station was built in the interest of the German government, because Berlin could not use the stations at Sayville and Tuckerton.

The embassy points out further that O. F. Hesla, Mayer's assistant, claimed to be connected with the United States government, but has since denied this, although he was recently on the United States battleship North Carolina and has cards reading "O. F. Hesla, Radio, U. S. N." Hesla is said now to be in charge of the station.

Despite Hesla's claims the embassy pointed out that United States officials at Portland say that the station does not belong to the United States government. United States Marshal Smith made this denial, and was quoted as having said that the United States attorney had asked for information about the station. There is a government owned wireless at Cape Elizabeth, about seven miles from Portland.

Hesla and Mayer have been living, the embassy informed the State Department, at the Lafayette Hotel at Portland, and both have maintained the strictest silence.

The following statement of Inspector H. C. Collar, of the United States Radio Department at the Customs House in Boston, was handed to the State Department:

"This station on Warwick Street, Deering, Me., is not a United States government station, but is owned by a private concern. They are not able to transmit messages at the station, as they have not applied to the government for a license, but they can receive messages without a license or permit."

Messages "Very Frank"

Mr. Collar, the Embassy said, had not seen the station, as it has just been completed, but has seen drawings of it.

Continued on page 3, column 6

EUGENIA KELLY WED TO DAVIS IN MARYLAND

Mormon Preacher Performs Ceremony After Several Refuse.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 17.—Miss Eugenia Kelly, twenty years old and heiress to almost a million, did just what she has been saying she would do for three months at 7:50 to-night. She married Al J. Davis.

They stood in the front parlor of the home of the Rev. Henry Carr, a Mormon preacher, in Elkton, Md., the town that is known as the Gretna Green of the East. In one pocket Al had his marriage license. In the other pocket was concealed a certificate of the divorce decree granted by Justice Pendleton, of the Supreme Court, in New York yesterday.

After they had finally found a minister who would perform the ceremony it was only a matter of five minutes to end the discussion that has been the chief topic in Broadway tango parlors since last May.

"Al, I hardly realize I'm married," said Mrs. Davis, after they had anticipated the clergyman's request for them to conclude the ceremony in the usual way. "Let me see the certificate. All right, honey; now let's get back to Wilmington and get something to eat."

Both Declare for Simple Life.

Between courses here at the Hotel Du Pont they talked of the simple life that will be theirs when they get settled in some cozy little bungalow out on Long Island. No more of the Broadway whirl for them, they say, and they say it earnestly. "Dogs and horses—that's what we're going for," said Al. "And we're going to live so far from Broadway that we will never hear of it," added the bride.

As soon as they left the train that brought them to this city they visited a local politician who had made arrangements for the marriage in Elkton. A limousine whisked them twenty miles across the border into Maryland, where the ninety-six hour notice for out-of-town residents has never been inserted in the marriage license law. Elkton had heard that the well known couple were coming. A committee of leading citizens met the train with complete directions how to get to the town clerk's office.

With the marriage license in Davis's pocket it seemed about time to start the wedding bells, but then an unexpected twist took place. Three ministers refused to marry a divorced person. Two Presbyterian and one Methodist clergyman voiced their regrets. Some one suggested that they go over to the Little Elm section of Elkton, where the Rev. Mr. Carr lives.

Marrying Parson to Rescue.

"He'll marry you all right," they were told. "He's known as the marrying parson of Gretna Green."

Sure enough, Mr. Carr asked no questions, but sent his young son to get the marriage ritual from the chapel. As a matter of fact, he did not know who the couple were until after the ceremony was all over.

"What will your mother have to say to this?" some one asked the bride after she returned here to-night.

"Why, I don't think she'll object," was the reply. "I told her that I would be back at 5 p. m. 'When are you going to get married?' she asked. I told her I didn't know, and I was telling the truth. Then, for we were not sure that we could get away to-day. 'Well, you ought to have a wife,' mother said, 'and I'll send you the orange blossoms.'"

Girl's Dash from Home.

Eugenia Kelly left her mother's apartment at 116 East Sixty-third Street at 11 a. m. yesterday. Avoiding a crowd of newspaper reporters in front of the house, she jumped into a taxicab and drove to the Ritz-Carlton, where she awaited word from Davis that everything was ready for their trip to Wilmington.

She escaped through an entrance on Forty-seventh Street, took another taxicab to the Pennsylvania Station, and there found Davis waiting with two tickets to Philadelphia in his hand.

When interviewed over the telephone at 11 p. m. last night, Mrs. Kelly said: "I don't think my daughter is getting any more publicity."

Continued on page 3, column 6

MITCHELL IMPROVES; RECEIVES CALLERS

In Good Spirits and Condition Satisfactory—Roosevelts Send Sympathy.

Mayor Mitchell continued to improve yesterday. All bulletins issued by the attending physicians were most favorable. He rested easily during the day and was in good spirits. Mrs. Mitchell left him for the first time since his operation for appendicitis Monday to take a short automobile ride.

Among those who called at Roosevelt Hospital to inquire as to the Mayor's condition were Seth Low, Thomas M. Mulry, Louis Heaton Pink, Judge Peter Barlow, David Ferguson, George McCormack, secretary of the New York Yacht Club; Public Service Commissioner McCull, Harry Keith, Internal Revenue Collector; John A. Wilbur, secretary of the Harlem Board of Commerce; James T. Holle, secretary of the Manufacturers' and Business Men's Association; Joseph P. Day, Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction; George V. Mullan, the Mayor's former law partner; Frank Polk, former Corporation Counsel, and now Counselor of the State Department; Colonel Edward M. House, Robert Joelet and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bull.

Messages of condolence and of hope for the Mayor's speedy recovery were continually being received at the hospital. Mrs. Mitchell got the following telegram from Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt:

"We are greatly concerned over the operation on your husband. We hope everything goes well. Pray accept our sincere sympathy."

A telegram of sympathy came from Mayor Blankenburg, of Philadelphia. The Mayor was allowed to see a good many of the callers.

Mrs. Peck and Post issued the following bulletin at 12:30 p. m.: "Mayor Mitchell continues to progress favorably in every respect. Temperature, 100; pulse, 80; respiration, 20."

Continued on page 3, column 6

WIFE CANNOT BE DICTATOR

Court Holds She Must Not Tell Husband Where He Shall Live.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 17.—A wife must make her home with her husband and mother-in-law.

It is not the right of the wife to say where she and her husband shall live.

A decision rendered to-day in the Court of Errors and Appeals, reversing an advisory master who refused to grant a divorce to Amos C. Fialer, of Camden, contained the foregoing rules for the regulation of domestic affairs.

Fialer took his case to the higher court when it was ruled that he could not obtain a divorce on the grounds of desertion "in-cou" he did not attempt to persuade his wife to return to him. She left the apartment in which she lived with her husband and mother-in-law.

Continued on page 3, column 6

AMERICA—the Loser

Roger W. Babson, the well known economist and statistician, has given his reasons for believing that America will be the real loser in the present war, although it may be fifty years before the loss is apparent.

He also predicts for every country now at war a bloodless revolution against the inefficiency of aristocracy and wealth—and democracy will win.

You will want to read this interesting forecast—it will be in Sunday's Tribune, so speak to your news-dealer to-day.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

ALLIES' WAR COUNCIL CONFERS ON SITUATION IN THE BALKANS

Paris, Nov. 17.—The Anglo-French War Council met for the first time here this afternoon. Its initial conference was hastened by the developments in the Balkans, where the outcome, from the Allies' point of view, is disquieting. The course of action to be adopted toward the Greek government, on whose decision rests in large part victory or defeat in the southeastern campaign, was discussed.

Those who took part in the conference were Premier Asquith, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, and Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, of the British Cabinet, and Premier Briand, General Gallieni, Minister of War; Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, of the French Cabinet, and General Joffre, the French commander in chief.

Premier Asquith spoke of the council in the House of Commons on November 10. The fact that the Premier is accompanied by naval and military advisers is an indication that wider co-operation of the staffs of the two nations also is about to be instituted, as foreshadowed in the Premier's speech.

The quartet of British statesmen form the war council recently appointed by Premier Asquith, with Sir Edward Grey taking the place of Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Law, with Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the fifth member of the war council, will be in charge of the House of Commons during Premier Asquith's absence.

London, Nov. 17.—An Allied war council has been formed. It is composed of members of the French and British cabinets, and its first meeting has been held in Paris. Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George and A. J. Balfour represented Britain in the conference.

The members of the council will co-operate in the conduct of the war, as previously announced by Premier Asquith, and it is expected that Russia and Italy will be represented at an early date.

It is understood that the situation in the Balkans, in the Dardanelles and on the western front have been under review, as naval and military experts were utilized in an advisory capacity.

The attitude of Greece and the situation in the Balkans, according to London dispatches, are giving the Entente powers much concern, but some reliance is placed on the efforts of the diplomatic representatives of these powers at Athens and of M. Denys Cochin, of the French Cabinet, who is also at the Greek capital, to bring the Greek King and government to a definite decision of the future Greek policy.

Lord Kitchener, the British Secretary for War, is reported to be in Gallipoli, and his presence in the Near East gives new hope in London that a way will be found to extricate the Entente Allies from what is acknowledged to be a difficult and dangerous position.

Embargo on Greek Ships.

The British government has placed a limited embargo on Greek ships in British ports. Only those that are already loaded or are loading will be permitted to proceed to their destination. A Marseilles dispatch says the French government has ordered the port authorities to accept no further shipments of merchandise destined for Greece.

Like Italy and France, England now demands that Greece shall either join the Allies or translate her benevolent neutrality toward the Entente into a clear declaration that she will attempt to disarm neither the Serbians nor the Allies should they be forced back over her frontier, and that she will afford further facilities for landing and transport of Allied troops.

The main Serbian army, under General Putnik, which is operating in the north, is now encompassed on every side but one, and being cut off from the south by the Bulgarian advance beyond Tetovo, must depend upon the rough roads through Montenegro and Albania for any supplies from the sea.

In the south the Serbian position is almost as bad. The success of the Bulgarians' flanking attack on Babuna Pass and their advance from Velez have prevented the hoped for junction of the Serbian and French forces. This leaves the Serbians only two lines of retreat—one into Albania, where they may be harassed by unfriendly tribes, and the other across the Greek border, where they are in danger of being disarmed and interned. It is to prevent the latter eventuality that the Entente powers are putting forth every effort, and unquestionably this matter has been discussed in Paris by the British and French ministers.

50,000 Bulgars Take Pass.

A special dispatch to the "Corriere della Sera," of Milan, from its Balkan correspondent says:

"After sixteen days of furious Bulgarian attacks, which were heroically sustained by the Serbians, the Bulgarians have taken Babuna Pass. The last two Serbian regiments which still resisted were confronted by 50,000 Bulgarians."

"From Babuna Pass the Bulgarians are marching on Prilep. The greatest distress and anxiety prevail at Monastir."

While the report of the capture of Babuna Pass by the Bulgarians is generally accepted, advices from Salonica to-day still speak of the Serbs as holding the pass.

GERMAN FLOTILLA SEEN BOUND FOR NORTH SEA

25 Torpedo Boats and a Cruiser Reported Off Swedish Coast.

London, Nov. 18.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company gives a report that a flotilla of twenty-five German torpedo boats and a big cruiser passed Helsingborg, on the southwest coast of Sweden, at 6 o'clock in the morning, proceeding at high speed northward.

Helsingborg is at the northern entrance to the sound which separates Sweden and Denmark. Vessels passing Helsingborg and proceeding north would enter the Cattogat, which leads by way of the Skagerrak into the North Sea.

Will Pay 5½ Per Cent Interest. Starting November 30.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—The Canadian domestic loan will be for \$5,000,000, it was announced here to-night. It will pay 5½ per cent interest and will be sold at 97½. The first payment will be made on November 30 and will be 10 per cent. The next payment will be 7½ per cent, on January 3, and 20 per cent each on February 1, March 1, April 1 and May 1.

Brokers will be allowed a quarter of 1 per cent for placing portions of the loan and looking after instalments and collections. On June 1½ full half-year interest payment will be made.

SWEDEN WARSHIP AWES GERMAN DESTROYER

Saves British Steamer from Capture Near Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, Nov. 17. The British steamer Thelma's departure from Trelleborg, Sweden, where she had been lying since the beginning of the war, was marked by an exciting naval adventure in which the vessel escaped from a German destroyer through the assistance of the Swedish torpedo boat Pollux.

On Tuesday, when south of Landskrona, about 100 miles from Copenhagen, the Thelma was pursued by a German destroyer into Swedish territorial waters. While the Germans were in the act of boarding the steamer the Pollux forced her to return to her base, and, running between the two vessels, informed the Germans that every means would be employed to prevent the Thelma from being taken.

The impossibility of silence in which both warships cleared for action, the German destroyer steamed away.

EXEMPT FROM BRITISH TAX

Alien Bondholders Freed as Part of U. S. Loan Agreement.

London, Nov. 17. In the House of Commons to-day, on the motion of the Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, member for Cambridgeshire, a new clause was added to the finance bill, empowering the Treasury to free from the income tax all foreign holders of future loan issues, whether made here or abroad.

Mr. Montagu explained that when the Anglo-French credit loan was issued in New York such a provision was found necessary in order to attract investors.

The imposition of the income tax in the past has proved a serious bar to obtaining foreign subscriptions to loans. Mr. Montagu added, and by granting all the foreign holders similar exemption the government has been assured that foreign subscriptions to future loans would be greatly increased.

DU PONTS ADD TO MILLS

Subsidiary Company Buys Union and \$15,000,000 Order.

The Union Powder Corporation of Parlin, N. J., which was incorporated six months ago under the laws of Virginia, was sold on Monday to the Hercules Powder Company, a Du Pont concern. Thomas A. Gillespie, of 50 Church Street, was president of the Union company. The price is said to have been around \$15,000,000.

The biggest contract engaging the attention of the company was from the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, which is making shells for the British government. Rumor said that this contract was for about \$15,000,000 worth of powder, but Mr. Gillespie said yesterday that that figure was much higher than the accurate one.

The Hercules company will take that job over.

Mr. Gillespie, who refused to go into any details, declared that the Union company made only powder, denying that it had an \$18,000,000 contract for projectiles for Russia.

London, Nov. 17.—Among the fifty-five cabin passengers sailing on the Baltic to-day will be D. Gash, manager of the contract department of John Wanamaker; W. E. Wood, London manager of John Wanamaker; and Thomas R. McMechen, president of the Aeronautical Society of America.

Mr. Gash, who has been in London for ten days arranging for the coming year's business, said:

"It is surprising how little trouble the war has caused our import department. Indications are that the quantities of goods imported by the United States from France and England during the next year will be approximately normal. What few lines we were unable to obtain owing to the war we find can easily be made in America."

Mr. McMechen, who is engaged in the manufacture of aircraft, said he hoped to interest the United States government in his product, which is in the nature of a rigid type of dirigible balloon.

Continued on page 3, column 6

BULGARS PUSH SERBS TOWARD GREEK BORDER

Battle Still Desperate at Katchanik—Monastir Near Fall.

BABUNA VICTORY MENACES ALLIES

Embargo on Greek Vessels in Allied Ports—Athens Cheers M. Cochin.

London, Nov. 17.—An Allied war council has been formed. It is composed of members of the French and British cabinets, and its first meeting has been held in Paris. Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George and A. J. Balfour represented Britain in the conference.

The members of the council will co-operate in the conduct of the war, as previously announced by Premier Asquith, and it is expected that Russia and Italy will be represented at an early date.

It is understood that the situation in the Balkans, in the Dardanelles and on the western front have been under review, as naval and military experts were utilized in an advisory capacity.

The attitude of Greece and the situation in the Balkans, according to London dispatches, are giving the Entente powers much concern, but some reliance is placed on the efforts of the diplomatic representatives of these powers at Athens and of M. Denys Cochin, of the French Cabinet, who is also at the Greek capital, to bring the Greek King and government to a definite decision of the future Greek policy.

Lord Kitchener, the British Secretary for War, is reported to be in Gallipoli, and his presence in the Near East gives new hope in London that a way will be found to extricate the Entente Allies from what is acknowledged to be a difficult and dangerous position.

Embargo on Greek Ships.

The British government has placed a limited embargo on Greek ships in British ports. Only those that are already loaded or are loading will be permitted to proceed to their destination. A Marseilles dispatch says the French government has ordered the port authorities to accept no further shipments of merchandise destined for Greece.

Like Italy and France, England now demands that Greece shall either join the Allies or translate her benevolent neutrality toward the Entente into a clear declaration that she will attempt to disarm neither the Serbians nor the Allies should they be forced back over her frontier, and that she will afford further facilities for landing and transport of Allied troops.

The main Serbian army, under General Putnik, which is operating in the north, is now encompassed on every side but one, and being cut off from the south by the Bulgarian advance beyond Tetovo, must depend upon the rough roads through Montenegro and Albania for any supplies from the sea.

In the south the Serbian position is almost as bad. The success of the Bulgarians' flanking attack on Babuna Pass and their advance from Velez have prevented the hoped for junction of the Serbian and French forces. This leaves the Serbians only two lines of retreat—one into Albania, where they may be harassed by unfriendly tribes, and the other across the Greek border, where they are in danger of being disarmed and interned. It is to prevent the latter eventuality that the Entente powers are putting forth every effort, and unquestionably this matter has been discussed in Paris by the British and French ministers.

50,000 Bulgars Take Pass.

A special dispatch to the "Corriere della Sera," of Milan, from its Balkan correspondent says:

"After sixteen days of furious Bulgarian attacks, which were heroically sustained by the Serbians, the Bulgarians have taken Babuna Pass. The last two Serbian regiments which still resisted were confronted by 50,000 Bulgarians."

"From Babuna Pass the Bulgarians are marching on Prilep.